

Title 15 - Mississippi Department of Health

Part 20: Bureau of Public Water Supply

Subpart 72: Public Water Supply

CHAPTER 1. MISSISSIPPI PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REGULATION

Rule 1.1.2. Definitions.

1. **Department** shall mean the Mississippi State Department of Health.
2. **Director** shall mean the Executive Officer of the Mississippi State Department of Health or his authorized agent.
3. **Municipality** shall mean a city, town, village, or other public body created by state law, or an Indian tribal organization authorized by law.
4. **Federal Agency** shall mean any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States.
5. **Administrator** shall mean the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or his authorized representative.
6. **Federal Act** shall mean the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, cited as Public Law 93-523, or any subsequent revisions thereto.
7. **Regulations** shall mean primary drinking water regulations promulgated by the administrator pursuant to the federal act.
8. **Backflow** shall mean the reversal of normal flow direction where water flows from the intended point of delivery towards the public water supply.
9. **Cross Connection** shall mean any direct interconnection between a public water system and a non-public water system or other source which may result in the contamination of the drinking water provided by the public water system. This definition includes any arrangement of piping where a potable water line is connected to non potable water; it may be a pipe-to-pipe connection where potable and non potable water lines are directly connected or a pipe-to-water connection where the potable water outlet is submerged in non potable water. If the potable and non-potable source are separated by gate valves, check valves or devices other than the appropriate backflow preventer as outlined by this regulation, a cross connection exists. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, swivel or change over assemblies, or other temporary or permanent assemblies through which, or because of which, backflow may occur are considered to be cross connections.

10. **Public water system** means a system for the provision to the public of water for human consumption through pipes or, after August 5, 1998, other constructed conveyances, if such system has at least fifteen service connections or regularly serves an average of at least twenty-five individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year. Such term includes: Any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities under control of the operator of such system and used primarily in connection with such system; and any collection or pretreatment storage facilities not under such control which are used primarily in connection with such system. Such term does not include any “special irrigation district.” Service connection, as used in the definition of public water system, does not include a connection to a system that delivers water by a constructed conveyance other than a pipe if:
- a. The water is used exclusively for purposes other than residential uses (consisting of drinking, bathing, cooking, or other similar uses);
 - b. The Director or Administrator determines that alternative water to achieve the equivalent level of public health protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulation is provided for residential or similar uses for drinking and cooking; or
 - c. The Director or Administrator determines that the water provided for residential or similar uses for drinking, cooking, and bathing is centrally treated or treated at the point of entry by the provider, a pass-through entity, or the user to achieve the equivalent level of protection provided by the applicable national primary drinking water regulation.
 - d. Special irrigation district means an irrigation district in existence prior to May 18, 1994, that provides primarily agricultural service through a piped water system with only incidental residential or similar use where the system or the residential or similar users of the system comply with the exclusion provisions in Section 1401(4)(B)(i)(II) or (III) of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act.
11. **Professionally installed** shall mean installed in a workmanlike manner with no apparent errors in installation.
12. **Significant deficiencies** cause or have the potential to cause the introduction of contamination into drinking water delivered to customers of a public water supply. This could include defects in design, operation or maintenance of the source, treatment or distribution systems.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.2.6. **Disinfectant Residuals**, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors. All disinfectant residuals, disinfection byproduct and disinfection byproduct precursor maximum contaminant levels, operational evaluation levels, best technologies, treatment techniques, and other means available for achieving compliance shall apply to public water systems as stipulated in the National Primary

Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.53, 141.54, 141.64, 141.65, 141.130, 141.620 and 141.626.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.3.5. **Turbidity and Source Water Sampling and Analyses.** It shall be the responsibility of each supplier of water to comply with the turbidity and source water sampling and analysis requirements and state notification procedures as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.22, 141.174, 141.560 – 141.564, 141.701 – 141.704, 141.707 and Appendix B to Subpart Q of Part 41.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.3.6. **Disinfectant Residuals, Disinfection Byproducts, and Disinfection Byproduct Precursors Sampling and Analyses.** It shall be the responsibility of each supplier of water to comply with the disinfection byproduct sampling, analysis and all other requirements as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.131, 141.132, 141.531, 141.600-605, 141.620-625, 141.627 and 141.628. Compliance with this section shall be determined as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.133 and 141.620.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.3.7. **Ground Water Microbial Sampling and Analyses.** It shall be the responsibility of each supplier of ground water to comply with the source microbial monitoring and analytical requirements and if requested, provide any information that will allow the state to perform a hydrogeologic sensitivity assessment as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.400 and 141.402.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.4.3. **Treatment Techniques.** It shall be the responsibility of each supplier of water to comply with the treatment techniques as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.76, 141.81, 141.82, 141.83, 141.110, 141.111, 141.135, 141.403, and 141.404. Violations as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.403 and 141.404 are hereby incorporated.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.5.1. **Reporting Requirements.**

1. The supplier of water shall provide the results of all water quality analyses to be utilized for compliance with this regulation to the Director as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.31, 141.35, 141.73, 141.75, 141.76, 141.90, 141.134, 141.173, 141.175, 141.405, 141.570, 141.601, 141.602, 141.629, 141.706, 141.710 and 141.712.
2. The supplier of water shall report to the Director the failure to comply with these regulations, including failure to comply with monitoring and analytical requirements, and failure to meet maximum contaminant levels as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.31, 141.35, 141.73, 141.75, 141.76, 141.173, 141.175 and 141.405.
3. The supplier of water shall provide proof of public notification to the Director as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.31(d), 141.90(f) and 141.405.
4. The supplier of water shall maintain records and submit to the Director copies of all required records as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.31 (e), 141.90, 141.91, 141.75, 141.76, 141.175, 141.405, 141.721 and 141.722.
5. The state shall be responsible for submitting to the Administrator all information stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 142.15.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.5.2. **Public Notification and Education.** Each supplier of water shall provide public notification or education as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.35, 141.71, 141.73, 141.74, 141.85, 141.90(f), 141.170-141.174, 141.201-141.211, 141.402(g) and (h), 141.403(d), 141.404(d), 141.500-141.553, 141.560-141.564 and Appendices A-C to Subpart Q of Part 141. Public notification of fluoride content is required of all public water suppliers as stipulated in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 143.5.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

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fluoride content is required of all public water suppliers as stipulated in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 143.5.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.7.1. **General Requirements:** Each public water system that uses a surface water source or a ground water source under the direct influence of surface water must comply with the treatment technique and microbial protection requirements as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.170, 141.500-141.503, 141.510-141.511, 141.520, 141.700, 141.710–141.720.

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

Rule 1.7.4. **Filtration:** A public water system that uses a surface water source or a ground water source under the direct influence of surface water and does not meet all of the criteria in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141.171 for avoiding filtration must comply with the monitoring, reporting, records maintenance, assessment and treatment requirements as stipulated in the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations as published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Sections 141.173, 141.550-141.553, and 141.560-141.564. A public water system that uses a surface water source or a ground water source under the influence of surface water shall arrange for the conduct of a comprehensive performance evaluation by the Department or a third party approved by the Department within 30 days of exceeding the filter performance triggers stipulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations published under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 141.175 (b)(4). Based upon the results of this comprehensive performance evaluation, the public water system shall arrange for the completion of a composite correction program developed in accordance with current EPA guidance documents. This composite correction program shall be submitted to the Department for review and approval prior to actual implementation. The Director, after reviewing and approving the composite correction program, shall, by means of a written order, require the public water system to implement the approved composite correction program on a time schedule approved by the Department as stipulated in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 142.16(g)(1) and 142.16(j)(1).

SOURCE: Miss. Code Ann. §41-26-6

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